



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5TH, 1896.

NUMBER 19

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO

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Successors to W. R. CASSELL & Co.

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

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and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (plano inclinado, rua do Riochier) to this hotel, and Silveira.
This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

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Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

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Reorganized 1879.

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NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE COMPANY
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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'DCapital £1,000,000 sterling
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Uncalled capital £2,400,751

Agent: P. E. Swanwick,

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STRANGERS' HOSPITAL, 110, Rua da Passagem

Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bantelme) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to admission—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "Order of Admittance."

Orders of admission may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is: Dr. Bantelme, No. 75 Rua 1.ª de Março, from 10 to 3 p.m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 a.m. in the morning, and 5 to 7 p.m. in the evening, for patients; and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. for the nursing staff.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man, speaking English, Portuguese, German and Scandinavian, seeks employment on or after the 1st of May, in a commercial house where the knowledge of the above named languages may be useful.

Address "Interpreter," c/o this office.

HOUSE WITH FURNITURE

To let a splendid house with large chateau beautiful view, suitable for 4 or 5 gentlemen or family, buying the furniture. Rua Pinheiro Impend No. 50 (Morro da Nova Cruz).

HOUSE TO LET.

At the Ladeira da Glória, on Lease, with ground and entrance from the Rua do Russell. Splendid view of Bay; large Veranda; abundant supply of Water; Shower Bath; convenient for Sea Bathing. Trams pass the gate. Apply 15, Ladeira da Glória.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

JOSEPH, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

DICKSON, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Santa Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

APPLIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Manoel Hareloff, Fazenda da Bella Alameda, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.

MERCIO, Fortunato—Maltese; was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.

O'LE, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. Hired several years ago, he lately died of yellow fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?

TULLY, or TULLY, Mathias—Naive of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from Lima, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at this Consulate-General.

Rio de Janeiro, March 25th, 1896.

THOMAS PRICE

Has always a large stock of Instantaneous Water Heaters, Baths, Fitters, etc., etc.

Undertakes the installation of electric light, bells, portable and fixed Telephones, Lightning-conductors, in the City or in the Interior.

Guaranteed for two years.

50, RUA DO GONÇALVES DIAS

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Mechanical Engineer,

(Engenhiero Mechanico).

For 29 years Manager of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., lately Manager of the São Paulo branch.

Correspondence solicited

Address: No. 9, Praça do Commercio, São Paulo, Brazil.

CLUB DAS LARANGEIRAS.

The first ball of the season of the above Club will take place on Tuesday 12th May. Members requiring invitations should apply to the Secretary.

Rio de Janeiro, 23th April 1896.

H. W. Stacey,

Hon. Sec.

TO LET.

One or two Gentlemen can be accommodated in a house of an English family residing in Botafogo.

Letters to "Botafogo"

c/o The Rio News office

75, Rua 7 de Setembro.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Igarahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 36, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Igarahy (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Hours of service until further notice. Morning service 9 a.m. on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays of the month, 11 a.m. on 2nd and 4th. Holy Communion after morning service on 1st Sunday, and 2nd 9 a.m. on 2nd and 4th. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 a.m. afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6 1/2 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Castele. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays: 7 p.m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSE DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m.; a. m. Fabrica Carlos, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev A. J. MELLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Baseira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

JAMES H. RODGERS, Pastor. Residence: Rua Pinheiro Impend 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGHY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—224 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7.30 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office 76, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 21.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—713 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—23, Rua de São José, 1st floor; W. L. LEWIS, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 23, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—In Chill the democratic wing of the liberal party has resolved to nominate D. Vicente Reyes for the presidency.

—The Chilean senate had the recently arranged accord between Argentina and Chili under consideration on the 25th ult., when it was almost unanimously approved.

—The Chilean minister of war, General Borgono, says that the national guard throughout the whole of Chili, ready to respond to the first call of the government, may be estimated to number 400,000 men.

—The fortification of the port of Valparaiso, and, in fact, of the coast generally, is to be pushed on vigorously. The minister of war has been here on a visit and he has imparted a considerable impetus to the works connected with the fortification of this port. —Chilian Times.

—Santiago telegrams of the 25th ult. state that the Chilean press is now enthusiastically applauding the accord between that country and Argentina, calling it a diplomatic victory and a renewed "consecration of the democratic principle of arbitration." A few days before they were as clamorous for war, for repudiating the pacific attitude of their foreign minister, and for suspending all further negotiations on the question. The press is a good weathercock.

—When the P. S. N. Co.'s steamer John Elder was wrecked at Conception on the 17th January, 1892, there was on board a quantity of valuable cargo, including copper and wool. The latter was found to be useless from being saturated with water, but so far large quantities of copper have been recovered by the divers. During the first six months there was taken out by Captain Fowler for the Liverpool Salvage Association copper to the value of six thousand pounds sterling; by Mr. Sam. C. Woodall, partner in the schooner *Emeralda*, 461 bars of copper; and by Mr. William Ingman, per schooner *Emeralda*, 347 bus of copper. But for the exposed position of the wreck the divers would have taken out a much larger quantity of the cargo, but for days work has to be suspended in consequence of the rough state of the sea. —Chilian Times.**AN INDIGNANT PROTEST.**The amateur Argentine co-represent of *The Southern Cross* at Rosario, Argentina, has evidently been stumbling into an overturned, six-legged table after dark in the street. At any rate, he is indignant, and his protest is to the following effect:

"Gracious God, estimable colleague, are we of the Rosario mums savage?"

As the week shuts I am sad to narrate at you one happy-go-lucky, shameful, sad, ignominious, savaged, butted and outraged fellow."

Let it refer itself at the domiciles at the air free ('houses in the open air' I suppose the excited young man wants to say).

Let it refer still at the truth.

Rosario is not one city of gipsies, nor of Bohemians; her streets nor can convent their if in camps, they are for the transit fee.

I say this because yesterday since the evening, and in the street 9 de Julio and General Lopez, had their self thrown upon the way (street) furniture of all classes, it had dislodged I sell one house from one furniture and family and there it remained itself at the unemptiness and the shame and scandal public—regarding or covering themselves the agents of police at the firsts—"taking charge of the former, the furniture," I suppose) which prohibited the transit free on the side walk.

Ask I: This is justice?

Ask I: Not is there none of the civilization left?

Ask I: Not is there none mens which make nothing at the for to prevent the cruelty to the animals? (Alfredo means to say 'Is there no society for the prevention of cruelty to animals?')

Ask I: Is it, this, decaits, is it this cultured of one city like the Ro-saio?

Respond to me!

Not is!

Too much!

Yours every time,

ALFREDO."

The poor boy is vexed because some hard-up family was evicted, possible for non-payment of rent. It was a shame to put them out in the street. They ought to be thankful to Alfede for championing their cause so eloquently.

BOTTLING COTTON OIL.

An advance movement in cotton oil circles is to be made by large crushers and refiners in Georgia, who have come to the conclusion that it is time to sell cotton oil for salad purposes on its merits, instead of having it masquerade as olive oil. An imposition on the public has been practiced ever since the cotton oil industry was established, because of the higher prices realized for an olive oil brand. Millions are responsible for the fraud. We have heard of them filling fancy bottles with cotton oil, attaching olive oil labels thereto, and then sending their product out to compete with genuine olive oil. There is no necessity for this practice, as experts claim that cotton oil will no superior for culinary purposes. Refiners have made great headway in disposing of their various grades on their merits, but they could not prevent the work of bottlers and canners who fed on the reputation and price of the olive product. We are pleased to record the fact that the large corporation in Georgia referred to, will soon commence to bottle cotton oil on a large scale and sell it under its proper name. This will be the initial effort in the South in that direction, and it is believed that the consumption there will be greatly increased; enterprise; surplus stocks are in the south. No other markets. Let cotton oil compete legitimately with olive oil for table use, and we shall soon see the result in the curtailed imports of the latter. —N. Y. Shipping List.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... 750,000
Reserve fund..... 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AVRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. J. H. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Gurnet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 500.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and corresponding banks in Hamburg, London, M. A. von Rothschild, Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, André Neudé & Co., Paris.
Portugal..... Banco Lisbon & Açores and corresponding banks.

and any other countries
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchase and sale of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger-Petersen,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
Realized do 900,000
Reserve fund 950,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., L'd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST. London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... 800,000
Reserve fund..... 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

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From The Chilian Times, April 15th.

THE LOSS OF PATAGONIA.

Quite a number of our countrymen on both sides of the Andes appear to entertain the idea that the boundaries' question between Chili and the Argentine republic is a matter of recent date. This notion is, however, a very erroneous one, for the boundaries' question has attained already quite a venerable age. It has been before the public of both countries, off and on, for half a century past. Chili, in September 1843, took real and effective possession of the Strait of Magellan and the adjacent territory by the erection of a fort—Fuerte de Bulnes—on the site of the former colony of San Felipe, called by the English, Port Famine. Some four years afterwards the Argentine republic protested against this occupation, and an exchange of notes between the foreign offices of both countries followed. In 1850 the settlement at Port Bulnes was removed to Punta Arenas, and in 1856 a treaty was entered into between the two countries to submit the question of limits to arbitration, but nothing came out of it. Subsequently Chili sent a plenipotentiary to Argentina with the object of procuring a friendly solution to the dispute, but the transaction entered into by this functionary was disapproved by his government. Then there followed another exchange of notes in which Chili uniformly maintained her right to the whole of Patagonia, whilst Argentina, of course, disputed that right. In the course of the discussion, however, Chili clearly established her right to the territory in question, and there can be no doubt that if the case had gone to arbitration the decision would have been in favour of Chili. Matters were precipitated, however, by the Pacific war, and it is to this contest, and not to right or title, that Argentina owes her possession of Patagonia. Chili's difficulty was Argentina's opportunity. Chili has not forgotten this circumstance, and nobody is better aware of this fact than Argentina. It is, indeed, to a knowledge of this fact that much of the uneasiness of our transandine neighbours must be attributed. That they do not consider themselves quite safe in the event of a conflict is evidenced by the strenuous efforts they are making to secure the assistance of Peru and Bolivia in case of war. They make no secret of their desire to throw these two countries against Chili's flank, in case the boundary question should be referred to the arbitrament of the sword. Now we put it to any impartial person to say, if this is the line of conduct that would be followed by a nation secure in its right and strength and animated by a desire for peace. There is but one answer to this question. If the Argentine nation were desirous of obtaining a peaceful solution to the boundary question, it would be careful to abstain from committing any act calculated to irritate and annoy this country. The enormous sacrifice forced upon Chili during the Pacific war is but imperfectly understood. We have already mentioned in a previous article that there are Spanish maps in existence in which the provinces of Cuyo, Patagonia, and Tierra del Fuego are included within the limits of the "reino de Chile." But besides these important state documents there are many others, some of which we will mention for the purpose of showing the enormous sacrifice Chili made some years ago in the interests of peace with her unfriendly transandine neighbour. To begin with the proofs relating to military jurisdiction, it is a fact that from the year 1593, when the first *parlamento* was held by Governor Martin Garcia Oñez de Loyola, the Pehuenches Indians inhabiting the eastern side of the cordillera, took part in these assemblies which were held by the governors of Chili. During the defensive war in the second decennial of the seventeenth century, Father Valdivia held *parlamentos* and made treaties with the *caciques* of the cordillera nevada, "who through the Longunay, Jlamina and Villarica passes spread themselves into Patagonia." The Chilian Indians were divided into four *butalmayus*, which were: 1. The coast, between the littoral and Nahuelbuta cordillera. 2. The *llanos*, between the Nahuelbuta cordillera and the Andes cordillera. 3. The subandine, which comprised the valleys of the great cordillera. 4. This extended over the *pinars* of the Andes and to the east of them. The general *parlamentos* held in colonial times were attended, almost invariably, by the four *butalmayus*, and of these assemblies several were of historical interest. In the second *parlamento* of

Tapique it was stipulated in the treaty "that the Indians should not attack the inhabitants of the pampas nor the Spaniards who crossed them." In the third *parlamento* held at the same place in 1774 it was agreed that each of the four *butalmayus* should send a permanent representative to Santiago, and this stipulation was actually carried into effect. In 1629 the governor of the "reino de Chile" sent an expedition to the pampas to punish the Puelches and Ancues. Another punitive expedition was sent in 1652. In 1712 the Pehuenches and Huilliches attacked and sacked San Luis de Loyola on the southern boundary of the province of Cuyo, and the governor of the "reino" sent an expedition against the rebellious Indians. As a matter of fact, from the year just mentioned down to the time of Ambrose O'Higgins, expeditions were frequently dispatched from Chili to the pampas against the Pehuenches and Ancues. In proof of this assertion we give the following extract from a relation, dated June, 1791, of the services of O'Higgins: "De Diciembre de 1769 a Noviembre de 1779, mandado una columna volante de quinientos hombres, internó sobre los Pehuenches a las cordilleras de Antuco i los batió, hizo por Villacura otra entrada a los pinars encima de las cordilleras nevadas de Queno i escarmento a los rebeldes ultramontanos someténdolos finalmente por estado del Oriente internó adelantando la conquista i derecho de los españoles por la cordillera de Villacura construyendo varios fuertes que sirviesen de freno a los indios ultramontanos, Huilliches i Pehuenches, según reza la misma hoja de servicios." This so far as military jurisdiction is concerned. On another occasion we will take a cursory glance of the civil jurisdiction exercised by the "reino de Chile" over a territory which ought never to have passed out of the possession of Chili without, at any rate, some kind of compensation.

OLD-TIME SUGAR-MAKING.

Rowland E. Robinson contributes a delightful sketch of old New England to the April *Atlantic*. He tells of the discovery of maple sugar:

It does not appear that any record was made of aboriginal methods of tapping the maple and converting its sap into sugar, nor is the oldest maple old enough to tell us, though it had the gift of speech or sign-making intelligible to us. We can only guess that the primitive Algonquin laboriously inflicted a barbarous wound with his stone hatchet, and with a stone gouge cut a place for a spout, so far setting the fashion which was long followed by white men, with only the difference that better tools made possible. Or we may guess that the Indian, taking a hint from his little red brother, Niquasee, the squirrel, who taps the smooth-barked branches, broke these off and caught the sap in suspended vessels of birch bark, than which no cleaner and sweeter receptacle could be imagined. Doubtless the boiling was done in the earthen *kohls*, or pots, some of which had a capacity of several gallons. According to Indian myths, it was taught by a heavenly instructor. The true story of the discovery of maple-sugar making is in the legend of Woksisi, the mighty hunter. Going forth one morning to the chase, he bade Moqua, the squaw of his bosom, have a choice cut of moose meat boiled for him when he should return; and that she might be reminded of the time he stuck a stake in the snow, and made a straight mark out from it in the place where its shadow would then fall. She promised strict compliance, and, as he departed, she hewed off the desired tusk with her sharpest stone knife, and filling her best *kohk* with clean snow for melting, hung it over the fire. Then she sat down on a bearskin, and began embroidering a pair of moccasins with variously dyed porcupine quills. This was a labor of love, for the moccasins, of the finest deerskin, were for her lord. She became so absorbed in the work that the *kohk* was forgotten, till the bark cord that suspended it was burned off, and it spilled its contents on the fire with a startling, quenching, scattering explosion that filled the wigwam with steam and smoke. She lifted the overturned vessel from the embers and ashes by a stick thrust into its four-cornered mouth; and when it was cool enough to handle, she repaired it with a new bail of bark, and the *kohk* was ready for service again. But the shadow of the stake had swung so far toward the mark

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BENEATH THE LAVA.

The great Lava flow covers a section of country in Idaho four hundred miles in length by forty to sixty miles in width. It lies in the south-eastern part of the state, on and along the course of the Snake river, and mostly in the north side of that stream. After flowing the great plain lying to the westward, the lava turned and flowed backward to the north. There it flowed into the mouths of the valleys lying between the foot hills, filling all the streams that flowed out toward the south. The streams thus checked and dammed presently found passages beneath the porous lava, and now flow under it from thirty to fifty miles, to reappear as hot springs or to burst forth in cascades and tumble down the walls of basalt that border Snake river. On the line of the back flow, up towards the northern foot hills, lies the most rugged and forbidding portion of the great lava plain. The Snake or Shoshone forms the great centre of the Idaho river system. It has a course of 850 miles within the state, and, with its branches, drains nearly the whole country. The Clearwater, the Salmon, the Weiser, the Payette, the Boise, the Lemhi, the Owyhee, and other rivers, tributary to the Snake, were wonderfully rich in gold. The Yankee fork of the Salmon and many other creeks were exceedingly rich in the yellow metal. Rich placers were found in the streams that formed the Boise river in 1862; in the year following in the tributaries of the Owyhee and many other places. The valleys of the Weiser and Payette, constituting what was known as the "Boise basin," was one of the richest placer regions ever found. What are called basins in Idaho are not bowl-shaped depressions, as many suppose, but are sections of low country surrounded by large mountains. Within the basins are many hills and creeks. The Florence basin was astonishingly rich and many others were little behind it as producers. Prior to 1868 these basins and other surface diggings in little flat, and on gulches produced 45,000,000 dollars. Up to 1878, by which time most of the famous placers had been worked, the yield from the surface diggings amounted to 75,000,000 dollars. Then began the rich discoveries in quartz, but placer mining is still continued and occasionally rich finds are made. From what has been said of the rich deposits of gold in the basins, valleys, gulches, flats, and streams of Idaho, it is reasonable to suppose that under the great lava flow covering an immense area—not less than 20,000 square miles—in the heart of the aridous region must lie many exceedingly rich deposits of gold. The gold placers of both California and Idaho are countless ages older than the lava flows. In California the channels of the ancient rivers beneath the lava are much higher than those of the modern rivers and placers. This is because the channels of the ancient rivers had served as bedrock sluices for untold ages before the disturbing lava flows began. The present rivers of California received the greater part of their gold by their cutting across and carrying away great sections of the rich channels of the ancient rivers.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

THE SOURCE OF MALARIA.

The investigation on the source of malaria has had the writer's attention for over two years, and in that time a large amount of clinical testimony has been collected from all known malaria districts in North America; the final report, however, will hardly be ready for publication for some months, but from the work already completed certain facts have been obtained which will be embodied in this short notice.

The introduction of artesian wells, first by the railroad companies who desired a larger supply of water than had hitherto been available, and the accidental use of that water by the people in the immediate vicinity, soon produced a marked diminution of malaria trouble in those localities. The artesian supplies were, on the whole, so satisfactory to the railroads that their introduction became very rapid, and in a few years most of the South Atlantic lines depended upon this source of water supply. The evidence that in the exclusive use of the deep-seated waters there was entire immunity from malarial trouble was apparently so incontestable that I determined upon a critical examination of all waters known to produce malaria and those that in malarial districts were proof against it; this examination is not only chemical, but biological and pathological.

In the present state of our knowledge we do not expect to be able to draw a sharp line between waters that produce malaria and those proof against it; by purely chemical analysis, nor, on the other hand, can we hope to identify by biological examination the protozoa producing that trouble; but we may by the former succeed in isolating certain toxic products peculiar to those waters only and by the latter, a certain line of testimony that, in conjunction with the chemical investigation, will yield very valuable results. The work thus far has proved satisfactory beyond expectation, and from the work already done and the character and amount of evidence before me, I am justified in stating that the long current belief that the source of malaria is in the air is in error.

The germ which is of soil origin, is strictly a protozoa, and reaches its highest development in low, moist ground, with a favorable temperature. Surrounded by the proper soil conditions, this protozoa passes from one stage of life into another with considerable rapidity; so that in the present state of our experimental knowledge, it is impossible to identify it, nor is it probable that by culture we shall be able to produce the accepted Laveran germ outside of the human system.

As a rule, the potable water from the malarial districts is derived from driven wells not over twenty feet deep, in soil with clay or some other impervious strata, sparkling clear, but more frequently a little turbid. This water is filled with an innumerable number of these germs in all stages of development, and if used as a potable water they naturally find their way into the system through the alimentary channel. This protozoa passes through so many forms or stages, so that in some stages it is light enough to float and be transported by the moist air of low grounds, but in this state it is comparatively

harmless except under most extraordinary conditions; it is not until the surface water is used that the real mischief begins, when, by reason of higher development, it has become much more violent than that floating in the air. A very short period of incubation is sufficient to develop a severe case of malarial fever in the new-comer who uses the surface water.

From personal observation I know that the exclusive use of pure, deep-seated water affords entire immunity against malaria in sections of country where not white men dare live using the surface water. Nor must it be understood that the exclusive use of pure water simply fortifies and strengthens the system against the attack of the germ. The water is the primary cause of infection, which acts as the direct carrier of the germ into the system through the intestinal tract.

The impression that malaria is caused by purely atmospheric influences has become so fixed in our minds that, unless we come in actual contact with the evidence produced in the use of pure water as against that heretofore used, the physician will, in all probability, be very slow to allow himself to be convinced that the word malaria (mud, bad; air, or) is a misnomer, and that malaria (mud, bad; aqua, water) is the word that should be used to convey the pernicious effects known under the name of malarial fever.—[Living H. Bachman, M. D., in *Medical Bulletin*.]

SHIP RAILWAYS.

It has seemed as if the promoters of the Teanapeque ship railway might find it to their interest to complete the Chignecto ship railway by way of affording a demonstration of the practicability of the device. The House of Commons at Ottawa, by a majority of one vote, has authorized the bill enabling the Chignecto-Mane Railway Company to issue further bonds and have more time for the completion of its enterprise. About \$3,500,000 has been spent on that ship railway and \$1,500,000 more is needed. But if we are not to see a ship railway tried in Nova Scotia we shall have the opportunity of seeing the experiment on a small scale in our own country, for the government has begun the construction of a ship railway around the Dalles of the Columbia. This will be eight or nine miles long, the hydraulic lift at the lower end will be from fifty to eighty feet, according to the stage of water, and boats will be taken from the river and returned to it in an hour and a half. It is only designed to handle boats weighing with cargo 600 tons. When the work and the improvements at the Cascades are completed twelve or fifteen hundred miles of river navigation will be opened to the Pacific, and wheat is expected to reach tide water at very low rates. The Columbia and its affluents reach a vast and fertile wheat-raising country which is now shut out of the market.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, March 28.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—According to telegrams from Buenos Aires, General Roca has been elected president of the senate.

—The committee of the British Hospital at Buenos Aires has decided to apply the proceeds of the £1000 legacy left to that institution by the late John Smith, of London, towards the repayment of a portion of the hospital loan of 1890.

—It is reported that a revolution is imminent in the Argentine province of Santa Fé, and that the government has taken energetic measures for its repression. If the government were so zealous to repress the misgovernment which exists in that province, perhaps revolutions would then become impossible.

—Why should a ship of war cost the Argentine government any more than European ships of the same class or vessel? It is not difficult to give an answer why a larger sum is paid, though the fact ought not to exist. The public is unnecessarily burdened with taxation in order to fatten a lot of leeches.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The squadron of instruction is to come up from Bahia Blanca, and anchor in front of La Plata where the ships are to receive a little painting, fresh supply of coal and provisions, winter uniforms for the crews, and where they will have to keep ready to put to sea at a moment's notice.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—It is said that Baron Hirsch's death will in no way affect the Jewish colonies here, and that matters in connection with them will continue on the same lines as before. One hears very little of the colonies now, and so we trust they are succeeding better than they gave promise of doing when they first commenced.—*Buenos Aires Sport and Pastime*.

—The Argentine minister to Chili, Dr. Quiroga Costa, has declared his intention to retire altogether from political life. He should be induced, however, to retain his position until the final settlement of this boundary question, for to no one else belongs the honor of this service. He has shown good judgment and patience when others were clamoring for war, and Argentina owes him a debt of eternal gratitude.

—There has been a very considerable decline in the premium on gold (or, more correctly, an improvement in the value of the currency) at Buenos Aires since the acceptance of the Chilean proposals for the settlement of the boundary question. On both sides of the Andes the task now is of discomfiture. But both countries have still to meet the costs of this extraordinary movement, and both will have to face serious financial crises.

—According to data received by the chief of the staff of the army the total number of officers of 20 years of age now active in the army is 24,700. A list is now being prepared of those who have failed to prevent themselves from being enlisted, and it is expected that the number of those who will be placed in the ranks of the army of peace so that the details may be arrested, and the minister of war has declared that they will be dealt with rigorously.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, April 17.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5th, 1896.

PERSONAL and partisan legislation is an evil common to many countries and many differently-organized deliberative bodies, but in all cases it is an evil which leads to political demoralization and widespread harm. It involves a great waste of time and consequent pecuniary loss to the treasury, it causes unjust discriminations, it gives a sordid and mercenary tone to legislation, it detracts attention from serious questions, it confuses and degrades our ideals of the true functions of government, and it is productive of that most pernicious of evils, class legislation. It is an evil which ought to be censured and denounced in every country and on all occasions, and for this reason we feel that something ought to be said against it at the opening of every congressional session here in Brazil, as well as elsewhere. Personal, partisan class legislation is a political vice of long-standing here in Brazil. It was the support and protection of the monarchy, of the slave-power, of the planting class, of the aristocracy and of the military element. It now threatens to add to this list an excessive official element, and the recently-created manufacturing class. All of these existing classes or elements demand special legislation, and expect to enjoy special favors and privileges. Add to these the personal favors which congress is called upon to grant and the privileges and monopolies asked for in the name of public utility, and we have more than work enough for an active, hard-working congress, exclusive of all the work required on general laws. To counteract this abuse every congress should begin to diminish the favors which it may grant, and should rigidly limit the time within which its attention can be devoted to such affairs. This would insure time for the discussion of the budget measures and all other necessary general laws. Here in Brazil there is much to do of the most important character. The stability of the new form of government, the progress and prosperity of the country, the education of the people, the administration of justice and equalization of taxes, the development of local autonomy, these and a score of other important considerations are dependent upon immediate and wise legislation. That such subjects can not be considered while so many personal, partisan and class measures are permitted to accumulate on the docket, needs no demonstration. Congress must do something to protect itself against the evil, and let us hope that it will do this without delay.

We are glad to note that the *Commercio de São Paulo* is still trying to impress upon the people of São Paulo the necessity of improving the sanitary condition of the principal towns of that state. It is a subject of vital importance to every citizen, for it affects life, health and prosperity. The experience of the past summer affords sufficient evidence of the lamentable sanitary state of all the towns throughout the long-settled districts, and also of the extreme danger to which their inhabitants will continue to be subjected every year until radical sanitary improvements are carried into execution. And this danger will naturally increase with the growth of population, and will be still further augmented by the character and habits of the immigrants now

pouring into that state. The danger is much greater than the people imagine, for the germs of various epidemic diseases have been scattered widely throughout the state to be developed into activity whenever the climatic conditions are favorable. In urging upon the authorities and upon the people the necessity of immediate sanitary improvements, the *Commercio* is doing good and humane work, and we trust our colleague will not discontinue the subject until every large town in the state is provided with every necessary improvement and the people are educated to a knowledge of their value. And just here a word is necessary on this subject of sanitary education. Our colleague recalls the circumstance that after the first great epidemic in Campinas some years ago, steps were taken to provide the population with potable water from a source outside the town. Before that, we may add, the water supply was derived from wells which were subject to infiltration from hundreds of cesspools, and this was considered to be a principal cause of the virulent epidemic which ravaged the town. The first year after the new water supply was provided there was no epidemic. Then the authorities permitted the sources of this supply to be contaminated, and with the result that the fever has again returned. The *Commercio* says, and we shudder in repeating it: "The water supply of Campinas is to-day the vehicle of poisoning and of death. Before being caught the water is used by multitudes of persons, who throw dejections into it and wash their clothes in it. This deadly water is rendered still more noxious because it crosses many pigsties." It is simply incredible! Campinas claims a population of twenty-five to thirty thousand, perhaps more. It is the centre of one of the oldest and richest coffee districts of the state, it boasts of its wealth and advancement, and it is proud of its achievements and its prominence. And yet its people permit themselves to be deliberately poisoned in this manner! A refined and educated people would never submit to such an abuse, even were it not dangerous to health, for it would be revolting in every sense of the term. Add to this the terrible consequences of such an abuse, the dissemination of the germs of typhoid, typhus and yellow-fevers, of cholera and small-pox, and of innumerable other evils which this deadly water might convey into their systems—consider this also, and we have a situation which is as incomprehensible as it is incredible! It must be that the people of Campinas are fatally ignorant of the danger, that they are unaware of the fact that water is the commonest vehicle for the dissemination of disease that we have. It becomes the duty of the press, then, to instruct them, to warn them of the danger of a polluted water supply, to urge upon them the need of absolutely pure supplies of water and food. These matters are after all of infinitely more importance than politics, for they concern health and happiness. Let us hope that the *Commercio* will investigate the abuses committed in other towns as well, and that our colleague will speak just as plainly to their inhabitants of the dangers incurred as he has done in the case of Campinas.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Yellow-fever has made its appearance at Macabé, state of Rio de Janeiro.
—There were 27 yellow-fever patients in the Santos yellow-fever hospital on the 28th ult.
—The inauguration of Dr. Campos Salles as governor of S. Paulo took place on the 1st inst.
—According to a telegram from Uta 7 persons died of yellow fever at that place on the 29th ult.
—On the 25th ult. the municipal council of Petropolis resolved to adopt asphalt pavements for that town.
—Vice-President Manoel Victorino made a visit to São Paulo during the past week and was cordially received.
—There were 271 deaths in the city of Pará during the month of March, of which 34 were from epidemic diseases.
—The *Annuario* of São Paulo has now received about 10,000 for the Cuban revolutionists. When is it to be sent to its destination?
—The sanitary state of Campinas is said to be steadily improving. There were only 31 patients in the isolated hospitals on the 27th ult.
—In the ruins of the house destroyed by an explosion in S. Paulo on the 1st inst. have been found the corpses of a man and a child.
—The station agent at S. Sinão, São Paulo, has fallen ill with yellow fever. This is the first case we have seen mentioned from that town.
—Dr. Fernando Althoff has at last left Rio Grande on his return to Buenos Aires to resume his post of Brazilian minister at that capital.

—The sanitary state of Jald, São Paulo, has greatly improved since the return of cool weather. But few cases of fever have appeared since then.
—At Pernambuco Capt. Luiz Fraga, of the police force, has been arrested by order of the governor for swindling several persons a *saída*.
—In S. Paulo several manufacturers on the 1st of May received anonymous letters threatening them with dynamite if they failed to close their establishments.
—An epidemic of yellow-fever has broken out at the port of S. Francisco, Santa Catharina. It is said that the people have been at aching the town in great alarm.
—A Pará telegram of the 29th ult. states that the steamer *Continental* has been wrecked on the Solimões river. Three persons were drowned and all the cargo was lost.
—At Manaus the police has instituted proceedings against Emílio Crismundo Queiroz, of the 36th battalion of infantry, who is accused of a barbarous assault on an old woman of 60.
—Some days ago at Lorena, S. Paulo, Capt. João Mallet, editor of the *Município*, was assaulted on leaving the theatre a little after midnight, by José Fernando Lohm. The assailant was arrested.
—A São Paulo telegram of the 2nd inst. says that Gov. Campos Salles intends to give monthly receipts in order to make agreeable the "high-life" of that capital. All success to the governor, say we.
—The water main from Niteroiy across to Ilha das Flores was completed on the 27th ult., and the work of putting the distributing pipes into the immigrants' station was begun on the following day.
—The government of the state of Amazonas has contracted to give a subvention to an opera company to come to Manaus in December and January next. Such expenditures are nothing less than abuses of trust.
—Dr. Froes da Cruz says that he learns that several persons have been pilled to kill him. In order that these persons may not charge too much for their services, he announces that he always goes unarmed.
—São Paulo seems to be rather crowded with manifestations just now. The outgoing government and the incoming government are both being fêted and toasted and harpessed and lionized to an astonishing extent.
—A telegram of the 3rd inst. states that the new governor of Pernambuco has reduced the state police force to 500 infantry and 50 cavalry. That sounds encouraging, and surely illustrates the difference between military and civil government.
—Recent excavations in Rua da Consolação, São Paulo, have resulted in the discovery of a large Indian earthenware urn, 67 centimetres in height and 32 centimetres in circumference. It is probably a burial urn.
—An Italian, coming from Campinas, was found in a street of São Paulo on the 29th ult., where he had fallen with yellow-fever. He was at once sent to the Is-lated hospital, where his condition was pronounced very critical.
—Dr. Alfredo Espindola, Capt. Lindolpho and Col. Christiano Lauritzen, to whom the Supreme Court had refused habeas corpus on the 4th of last March, were tried and acquitted at Campina Grande, in the state of Paraíba, on the 25th ult.
—The *Imprensa* of Mogi-mirim, São Paulo, says that the sanitary state of that town is improving. The continued heavy expenditure, however, will compel the municipal council, it is expected, to ask pecuniary assistance from the state.
—Botmeat, S. Paulo, is reported to be growing rapidly at the present time. Among the buildings which are now in construction there are three handsome edifices, one intended for a hospital, another for a college and the third for a model school.
—The S. Paulo legislature is rushing through a bill empowering the state government to appoint judges of the law courts to the office of chief of police. The object of this bill, it is stated, is to enable Campos Salles to give the office to Xavier de Toledo.
—To supply the population of Fortaleza, Ceará, in the month of March there were killed 1,185 cattle and 285 hogs. The quality of the beef was good, but it is the subject of complaint that the price is too high, being 1,000 per kilo for beef without bone and 800 reis with bone.
—The net product of the battle of flowers at Petropolis was 4,128,000. The subscriptions amounted to 3,700,000 and the ticket sales to 5,103,000. The expenses were 4,555,000. The cost of dresses, carriages, flowers, etc., is not given, but of course that is another matter.
—The *Correio* of Campinas notes the disappearance of the travelling collector of Srs. Henriques & Co., of that city. The collector, by name Manoel Ilera, was last heard of in Santa Rita on the 15th ult., and had about 10,000 in his possession. It is feared that he is the victim of some crime.
—On the night of the 27th ult. some burglars succeeded in forcing an entrance into the British Bank at Santos, from which they carried off a small iron safe. The police, however, succeeded in capturing the safe the next morning, together with the earman, but the thieves made good their escape.
—In S. Paulo, on the 27th ult., Congressman João de Mesquita detected a thief in the act of picking his pocket of 100,000,000, which he had just drawn from the bank. The thief, who, with a confederate that was assisting him, was handed over to the police, was well dressed and claimed to be a broker.
—All efforts to save the British bark *Maiden City* at Ilhéus, Santos, have proved unavailing. The cargo is valued at about 1,200,000, and is insured for £12,000. It was believed on the 26th ult. that a great part of the cargo could be saved if no further time was lost, but the master and insurance representatives thought it best to make further efforts to float the ship.

—It is telegraphed from Montevideo that a report is current to the effect that the Argentine government will send a squadron of evolutions to Rio de Janeiro to salute the place, afterwards continuing evolutions off Santa Catharina.
—On Tuesday evening a man named Tortorelli ran into a grocery store in Calle Lima and called for German sausage. The owner was rather slow about serving his customer, for which slight, in seeming slight, the customer attacked him knife in hand and wounded him. He then ran into the street again on running into a carpenter's shop he attacked a boy of 14 years of age, who had a narrow escape with his life. The poor fellow was of course mad—the result of eating German sausages! —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, April 17.
—The investigation of the scandals in connection with the purchase of warships does not make much progress. Lieut. Carrasco's examination has commenced, but he is in a condition of nervous excitement which interferes with his story. As for the proceedings against the *Times* of *Ar. catión* they have ended in a fiasco. Mr. Rugeot appeared before the judge of crime yesterday to answer the very curious indictment prepared by the attorney general, but the judge said that there was no charge against Mr. Rugeot and nothing to answer and he dismissed the case at once. —*Buenos Aires Herald*, April 24.
—The *Chama* says that when its owner was Argentine minister in Paris and he had to make purchases for his government he was offered large commissions by various firms, which he refused and denounced, but the fact that houses seeking our orders so generally all this is an awful arraignment of our habits by those who trust this liberty. It demonstrates the fact that the belief is general that Argentines are purchasable. This of course we know is not true in all cases, but in others it is. Nothing will modify this our reputation until we have severely punished those guilty of jolbery in places high or low. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.
—It is calculated that about \$300,000 m/n was lost at roulette in the saloon of the Bristol hotel in Martel Plata this year. We are sorry to hear it. We wonder how does Dr. Ulanovich explain his tolerance of this vice and scandal? We have a theory in regard to this question, and we may as well state it. The Luro family is the life and soul of Martel Plata. The Luros are "vacuums." The *Acuerdo* forbids a vacuum to be modelled with. Consequently, the vacuum patrons of the roulette have been allowed to indulge in their favorite pastime without hindrance. Such is our theory regarding the scandalous roulette, by one of the most enlightened of Argentine rulers, by the queen of Argentine provinces and in the most fashionable health resort on Argentine soil! —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.
—A very queer tragedy happened at a *counsellito* in Calle Lavalle lately. The landlord had a mouse tenant who not only was backward in paying his rent, but came and went at such unholy hours that there was no such thing as getting a view of him. She put a park on his door one morning about 11 o'clock, thinking to oblige him to go out as usual, her object being to oblige him to ask for the key when he returned, thus giving her the desired opportunity of interviewing him. For several days the tenant did not appear and the room remained closed. Finally on last Monday a small insect came from the room, as the landlord suspected something called the police and had the door opened. The unfortunate man was found lying on the bed. The informant says may have died of starvation. In any case, he had been dead for several days. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, April 17.
—Reports are current that the minister of finance contemplates removing some of the obstacles imposed on transit commerce under the pretence of suppressing contraband, and which have had the effect of seriously injuring an important branch of commerce. All present, however, nothing definite or material is known to this effect, though some of our contemporaries have taken advantage of the report to discuss the question, and hasten to applaud the idea. What is more certain, however, is that Dr. Frias, the Uruguayan minister in Buenos Aires, has been studying the matter and his ideas on the subject have been submitted to the minister of finance in the Montevideo chamber of commerce, which body has also issued a report setting forth some of the chief difficulties under which transit commerce at present labors, but without recommending any definite steps. It is possible, therefore, that the affair may come to some favorable issue, and it is encouraging to see the minister at last interested in it. All this present government has done for commerce hitherto has been to increase its burdens and difficulties, and any change of policy in this respect will be gladly welcomed. —*Montevideo Times*.
—The well known estancia of Schimberg, with all its celebrated stock, will be offered for sale by auction on Sunday the 24th of May. Most of our readers will either know Schimberg from having visited it, or by reputation, and will hardly require to be told that it is within a league of Cañada de Gomez, is the property of Mr. Paul Krell, measures over a square league, and has on it some of the best breeding stock in Sumatra. Everything will come under the hammer at the sale, stock, implements, carts, furniture, carriages, and land, and we know of few nicer places for any one starting estancia life with a good supply of capital. The house is a thoroughly English one, and large enough for a big family, with what outcrops call all modern conveniences. There are good boxes and stalling, and all the necessary wells, with five hundred squares of the camp are laid down under alfalfa. The stock includes six hundred breeding cows, eighty milk cows, six hundred heifers, 250 export novillos, 260 young bullocks fattening, 145 bullocks of a year and a half, 21 pure bred bulls, and 25 working bullocks. There are two hundred and thirty horses, including four thoroughbred and hackney stallions, ninety-five brood mares, several of which are imported, eighty colts and fillies, besides work horses. —*Buenos Aires Sport and Pastime*.

—There were 5,103 immigrant arrivals at the port of Santos during the month of April, of which 155 came spontaneously, 3,603 for account of the national government, and 1,345 for account of the state of São Paulo. Of the total arrivals, 4,754 were Italians.

—On the 29th ult. there was a meeting of army officers at Manaus for the purpose of taking action on the celebrated motion adopted at the military club in Rio de Janeiro on March 21. Capt. Uelma and Calazans denounced that motion as criminal; but the meeting passed a resolution favorable to the motion.

—There was a fatal case of yellow fever at Belem do Descalvado, São Paulo, on the 19th ult., but infection was prevented by the prompt action of the sanitary authorities, who isolated the family and disinfected the house. The disease had been contracted in Campinas, and no physician had been called to attend the patient.

—The state of Bahia was visited by heavy rain storms during the last fortnight of April. In the city of Bahia much loss was occasioned by the collapse of old buildings and walls, and in several places the tram lines were completely interrupted. The "plano inclinado" was also interrupted for a time, thus cutting communication between the lower and upper town.

—In São Paulo on the 1st inst. the fire works factory at No. 107 Rua Vergueiro was blown up and completely destroyed. The noise of the explosion was heard throughout the whole city and caused much alarm, many of the spectators at the S. José theatre being so overcome with panic as to rush wildly away. Several houses in the vicinity were damaged by the shock and many persons were wounded.

—The *Oeste de São Paulo*, of Casa Branca, says that the sanitary conditions of that town had improved somewhat for the worse. On the night of the 25th ult. there was a religious procession in honor of St. Benedict, and with the result that six of the devotees, who had been out in the dust and night air, fell ill with yellow fever soon after. On the 28th there were 7 cases in the lazarets and 13 in private residences.

—The *Diário de Rio Claro*, São Paulo, says that a horrible state of affairs exists in Jafoticalha. The sanitary inspector, Dr. Pedro Moreira, has abandoned the place, and the president of the municipal council has been unable to get the aidmen to attend a meeting to consider the situation. There were many cases of yellow fever in the town, but there was no one to attend the sick or to remove the dead.

—The official count for the recent gubernatorial election in São Paulo gives Manoel Ferraz de Campos Salles 43,898 votes for governor and Francisco de Assis Peixoto 43,904 votes for vice-governor. These officials, however, are called president and vice-president, titles which we prefer to substitute by those of governor and vice-governor in order to discriminate them from the national executive without going into our explanation each time for the benefit of our foreign readers.

—An alexandrian method of paying a hotel bill occurred in Sacramento, Minas Geraes, on the 17th ult. A traveller arrived there on the 14th and put up at a hotel kept by Neca Pontes, who is also a planter. On the 17th he saddled his horse and brought it to the door, and then he deliberately entered the house and shot his host with a shotgun, afterwards mounting the horse and riding away unharmed. Happily Pontes was not seriously wounded, though hit by a number of slugs.

—In Mato Grosso the commander of the military district called a meeting of officers for the purpose of taking action on the motion voted at the military club in Rio de Janeiro on March 21. All the officers present except three expressed their willingness to sign a declaration favorable to the motion. One of the dissenting officers stated that, conscious of his duties, he had no need of any instructions thereon and that he felt himself under no obligation to obey the orders of the military club at Rio de Janeiro.

—In conformity with the call which we mentioned in our last issue, the old municipal chamber of Niterói met on the 30th ult. at No. 49 Rua do Visconde do Rio Branco, in that city. Major Mezaes Feres was elected president and Dr. Alcibades Leite vice-president. There was passed a resolution empowering the president to take such legal action as might be necessary for causing to be respected the decision of the superior court declaring the other chamber illegal. A large crowd gathered that day at the municipal building, expecting that the meeting would be held there and Dr. Martins Torres, president of the chamber declared illegal, remained in the building until noon.

—The *Correio de Campinas* of the 30th ult. says that the isolated hospitals and infirmaries of that city contained the following yellow fever patients on the preceding day: Fundão Inzaretto, 1; Correia de Mello infirmary, 17; Beneficência Portuguesa hospital, 7; total 35, of which only two were considered to be in a critical condition. In addition to these the sanitary authorities gave the following report for the 27th for those under treatment in private residences in various parts of the city: cases from 26th, 18, new cases reported 7, deaths 7, discharged or removed 5, remaining under treatment 13. This gives a total for the whole city of 48, which shows a considerable decline in the epidemic.

—An Araraquara correspondent of the *Commercio de São Paulo* says that the service of disinfection and sanitary improvement in Araraquara has been very negligently done, and in consequence the town is full of danger for those who return. The physicians have been negligent, being more concerned in attending patients who can afford to pay well, than in responding to the urgent calls of the poor. The sanitary officials also have not done their work thoroughly, nor given their personal attention to it as expected of them. It is a distressing state of affairs surely. Perhaps some unselfish citizen might instruct the people how to disinfect their own houses and help them thus to escape certain infection in the future.

—Fervent Catholics are very much pleased with the new governor of Pernambuco, who, on the occasion of his inauguration, made a point of kneeling and taking the oath of office, although by law he was only required to make an affirmation. Nothing is said in regard to ex-Governor Barbosa Lima's oath on retiring from office; but, as he is a positivist, we presume it was of such a nature as to be agreeable neither to Catholics nor to protestants.

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

PICK UP "MR. GRAY" vs. "MR. KENNEDY."

We congratulate the club on such a good turn out and trust the cricket-futures from May 31st to November 29th will be as well attended.

Messrs. Wilmut and Barham played the best all round cricket, but we must not forget to commend Mr. Richards for his seven wickets for 24 runs. The following was the score:

MR. GRAY'S XI.	
O. Wilmut, c. Theobald, b. Capt. Wilson	30
— Lloyd, b. Theobald	7
E. O. Broad, c. Smith, b. Barham	2
A. Richards, b. " "	3
J. A. Cross, l. b. w.	6
A. L. Tweedie, b. Barham	7
A. G. Geph, b. Stuck	1
H. Bann, c. Elworthy, b. Eveill	5
F. J. Colbourne, run out, b. Barham	3
J. Thomson, b. " "	—
E. Cooper, b. " "	—
Capt. Wilson, b. Eveill	—
J. Fraser, not out	—
Extras	11
Total	77

MR. KENNEDY'S XI.

C. Macfarlane, b. Richards	—
— Eveill, b. Wilmut	5
H. Barton, b. Richards	3
C. Stuck, run out, b. Tweedie	31
P. Elworthy, b. Richards	7
Theobald, b. " "	5
— Clark, b. " "	—
J. Kennedy, b. Wilmut	5
A. Smith, c. and b. Wilmut	4
Capt. Wilson, b. Richards	3
P. Benoy, b. Tweedie	—
G. Barbosa, not out	—
Extras	8
Total	73

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The lawlessness of the mercenaries employed by Julio de Castilhos for upholding his sway appears to be again involving the country in international difficulties. The accounts received of occurrences on the border are conflicting; but it seems that a band of Castilhistas entered Uruguayan territory and arrested a Uruguayan named João Rocha, whom they carried to João Francisco's headquarters. It was reported that they had there cut the prisoner's throat; but a telegram from the commander of the garrison of Livramento to Minister Pernambuco states that Rocha at the date of the telegram was still alive. The prisoner is accused of having insulted Eusebio Idefonso, commander of the Castilhistas force.

It is stated that another band of Castilhistas likewise entered Uruguayan territory and attacked the house of the widow Aguiar, whose husband had been killed in a similar attack during the late war. This house is said to be three leagues from the border.

The federalist refugee Marciano Gonçalves was wounded by Castilhistas on Uruguayan soil. The noise of the fire arms was heard by a Uruguayan police force, which attacked the Castilhistas, driving them back into Rio Grande and wounding three of their men.

In view of these occurrences Gen. Cantanaria has sent the 11th battalion of infantry to Livramento and D. Pedroio.

Julio de Castilhos has divided the state of Rio Grande into police districts, each of which is in charge of a chief of police. The notorious José Gabriel has been appointed chief of police of the 2nd district and Sebastião Barreto of the 3rd.

At Porto Alegre much scandal has been caused by the barbarous treatment of a soldier at the barracks of the 28th battalion of infantry. The *Africant* published an account of the affair and its proprietor was in consequence threatened by the commander of the battalion. This was made known to Gen. Cantanaria, commander of the district, who addressed a letter to the proprietor of the *Africant*, expressing regret that an officer under his command should so far forget the respect due to himself and the example which he should set to his subordinates. The ill-treatment of the soldier, he said, deserved the strongest condemnation. He is convinced, he added, that the press in denouncing abuses performs an important social duty and he will always contribute by every means in his power to prevent restrictions from being placed on its liberty.

Gen. Firmiano de Paula, who had been proposed as a member of the Club Commercial at Porto Alegre, was black-balled, and it is stated the Castilhistas belonging to the club are consequently going to withdraw and establish a new club to be called the Club do Commercio. The *Federado*, Castilhos' organ, displays much temper in its comments on the occurrence.

Julio Alcides Lima returns to the city of Rio Grande, where he will resume the performance of his judicial duties. He will publish in pamphlet form his answer to the charges made against him for having decided that Castilhos' jury law is unconstitutional.

It is stated the ex-revolutionists arrested at Passo Fundo will, in making their application for habeas corpus, present a copy of the correspondence between Cantanaria and Castilhos on the subject of their arrest.

At Jaguarião the autonomists have organized a local executive committee and at Rio Grande the federalists were to hold a meeting on the 29th ult. for the purpose of preparing for the municipal election.

The commander and other officers of the 25th battalion of infantry have passed a resolution favorable to the celebrated motion voted at the military club in Rio de Janeiro on March 21.

According to a telegram of the 1st inst. Gen. Cantanaria has decided to send to Uruguayan Major João Pedro de Rozas, the officer who threatened the proprietor of the *Africant*.

It is stated that at Itapui the ex-revolutionist João Peres has been employed by the municipal police and that in the vicinity of S. Boja several commercial establishments have been attacked and robbed. At Palmera the ex-revolutionist Afonso Honorio has called a meeting of federalists for the purpose of preparing for the municipal elections.

At Ponta Alegre the *Reforma*, in answer to leading articles of the *Federado*, declares that the people of Rio Grande are endeavoring to obtain their rights by peaceful means. The *Federado*, however, persists in asserting that the federalists are preparing for war and repeats its threats against them.

On Major Rosarini's departure for Uruguayan a large number of Castilhistas, including Castilhos himself and his secretaries, assembled to take leave of him. Two bands of music belonging to Castilhos' army were present and a handsome sword was presented to Rosarini. This shows what regard Castilhos entertains for military discipline.

In a letter addressed to President Prudente de Moraes and published in the *Echo da Sul*, Angelo Donzelotti the President's attention to the harsh treatment inflicted by Rozario on soldiers of the 25th battalion. He believes, he says, that the President, who has had the courage to defy the wrath of Minister Vasques, Castilhos' friend, will take steps to assure humane treatment to the soldiers.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—On the extension of the Sorocaba railway rails have been laid as far as Avare.

—The concession for a railway line from Ouro Preto to Pecanha has been declined.

—The March receipts of the Bauritic railway, of Ceará, which is government property, amounted to 74,202\$680.

—At a general meeting of shareholders of the Paulista railway on the 30th ult., a dividend of 18 per cent was declared for the year 1895 and over 800,000\$ were carried to account of reserve fund.

—It is said that the Central line is to be provided with a new type of passenger coach, carrying 80 passengers, and having side doors. We are not certain but what sections would make travelling more comfortable on these lines.

—The following telegram was received on the 29th from Luiz de Fôra: "On the Piaui line traffic was suspended yesterday and today for the alleged want of coal. Some of the passengers are setting out on foot with their passage paid."

—A package containing merchandise valued at 194\$000, was shipped some days ago from this city to Macuco. When it reached its destination only 109\$000 worth of merchandise remained in it. This is another charge against the Leopoldina company.

—The government has declined to continue the favor granted by an aviso of 12th February, 1895, by which funds are placed at the disposal of the Leopoldina company at the treasury agency in Lourenço, in payment of that company's obligations. The company had applied for funds to pay interest and amortization on the debentures of the Canagaba line, alleging difficulties in arranging the necessary funds here.

—The Botanical Garden company has recently adopted a regulation requiring payment for all children carried on its trains over three years of age. The former custom of not collecting fares for children standing between the seats has been greatly abused, and the company has much concern in now requiring payment. And this is particularly true when we consider that the fare in Largo do Machado really amounts to only 1 1/2 cents gold.

—For 1895 the dividend of the Great Western of Brazil railway is 5 per cent, or 1 per cent, less than for the three preceding years. The balance forward is reduced from 26,838 to 26,007. The traffic, as indicated by the weekly returns, showed a comparatively small diminution in currency—no doubt increased in conversion into sterling. The receipts have pulled up since the new year began, and the exchange has also improved; so that the outlook is now better.—*Financial News*.

LOCAL NOTES.

—At the monastery of S. Bento there are water-cured 600 papulis.

—The ex-governor of Pernambuco, Capt. Barbosa Lima, has come down to this capital.

—It is stated that the Italian cruiser *Lombardina* arrived at St. Vincent without further cases of fever having appeared.

—The cruiser *Benjamin Constant* is being prepared for another voyage of instruction. Why not turn out some of the other ships also?

—Now that Chili and Argentina are reported to be preparing to disarm, would it not be well for Brazil to reduce its army and the expenses of the war department?

—The arms of the republic are being substituted for those of the monarchy on the iron fence surrounding the Jardim d'Acclimação. In all probability we shall now be more secure and happier.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* hears that the cabinet will probably lose one of its members, who is intending to be a candidate in an approaching election. It is all very mysterious but then we shall not have to wait very long.

—The bishop of Machil has offered to raise a battalion of volunteers to go to Cuba to combat the revolutionists. Is this the teaching of Christ and the church? Are steel and gunpowder sanctified means for the saving of souls?

—Why is the *Pais* making war on Martins Torres? Is Martins Torres making war on Quintão?

—On the 30th ult. the grave of Marshal Floriano Peixoto was visited by persons who, before the system of government which he personified.

—It is reported that some of the furniture sold in the government with the Friburgo palace is missing. The report, however, has been contradicted.

—On last Saturday Dr. Ubaldo da Ananias resigned his seat on the supreme bench. As our readers are aware, he has accepted the presidency of the Republic, a new life insurance company.

—Antônio Maceo, the Cuban leader, has again been defeated and dispersed. This is becoming tiresome. Why can not the Madrid and Havana news factories vary their dispatches just a little?

—Congress should have opened on the 31st inst., but there was no quorum. Yesterday also was a repetition of the same. It is hardly an auspicious beginning of a session which has much to consider.

—A letter posted in this city for Areal, in the state of Rio de Janeiro, has just returned from a trip to Europe. Its owner hopes that it is not tired of travelling and will now consent to go quietly to its destination.

—On last Saturday delegates of the federal party held a meeting in this city for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the senate. Deputy Thomaz Delgadinas was chosen, having received 68 votes, against 5 cast for Dr. Rangel Pestana.

—After having been defeated, routed, dispersed, killed and allowed to die from wasting disease, the Cuban leader, Máximo Gómez, has suddenly appeared at the head of an army of 10,000 men and is marching upon the province of Matanzas.

—Last Saturday on Largo de S. Francisco de Paula there was another fight between Luiz Pium Pereira de Andrade and Eusebio Hugo Araujo. The former, who on this occasion is said to have been the aggressor, was arrested by the police.

—Some days ago a gentleman applied to the municipal government for a license to build six small houses in one of the suburbs of this city and learned that he had to pay for the sum of 1,285\$800. Under these circumstances it is not astonishing that rents are high.

—Dr. João Felipe has requested the *Gazeta de Notícias* to state that he will not be a candidate in the senatorial election in Ceará and that he will support Gov. Beveril for that office. He thus contributes towards indicating the principle of promoting the exchange of offices between senators and governors.

—It is stated that the assassination of the Shah of Persia on the 1st inst. will tend to complicate diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Russia, owing to the known Russian sympathies of the Shah's successor, Mozaffar-ud-Din. It seems to be a troublesome year for the British government, but there can be no doubt as to the ultimate result.

—Those who honour the memory of the victims of military murder under the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto are causing masses to be said for them on the anniversaries of their death. On the 29th ult. there was a mass for the soul of Col. Luiz Gomes Caldeira de Andrade and on the 16th inst. it will be said for the sins of Capt. Trajano de Carvalho.

—We regret to say that Joseph has drawn in the latch-string and has informed Paul that he can not come now and without conditions, he need not come at all. This is scarcely polite, and it may make Paul feel just a little lonesome, but then perhaps Joseph's desire to entertain Paul was not disinterested enough to be uncontrollably attractive.

—A telegram from Lisbon on the 1st inst. says that the state of Carlos Gomes remains unchanged, neither better nor worse, after the operation performed for cancer in the tongue. The physicians are urging him to remain in Portugal for a time, but he insists on leaving for Pará on the 31st inst. A subsequent telegram says that he sailed for Pará on the 31st.

—The last issue of *D. Quercus* is important. It shows that Angelo's pencil and not have lost none of its cunning. The imaginary interview and little conspiracy between the prefect and velvet-jawed tells a very serious story with a few strokes of the artist's pencil. Zé Povinho will do well to read between the lines and take the instruction to heart.

—The enemies of the minister of marine have been trying to make capital against him because of a recent purchase of boarding cutlasses, it being claimed that such weapons are out of date. It is shown, however, that the usual regulations still require them, and that every ship in commission must carry them to the number of 45 per cent of the crew. The *Pais* will now hunt up some other equally absurd charge.

—A resident in complaining of the great number of dogs which infest some streets of this city, told the *Jornal* of the 28th ult. that a child had been bitten on the 26th and had died of hydrophobia in the Misericórdia. This is a matter which the police and medical officials should take into consideration at once. If the many curs which infest our streets are running mad, then something should be done to remove them.

—The situation in Cuba is becoming interesting. General Weyler has invited the revolutionists to present themselves within a specified time for pardon, or be shot if caught with arms in their hands. In reply, General Maceo threatens to shoot every Cuban who applies for pardon. The Cuban therefore is sure of being shot, by one chief or the other. His only course, therefore, is to fight for his life as best he can.

—Judge Aureliano de Campos has decided that Eusebio Herclando Teixeira de Magalhães, of the public brigade of this city, was legally retired from the service by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto by decree of May 20, 1894, and has commanded the government to restore the pension to his place and to compensate him for the pay which he has failed to receive in virtue of that illegal act.

—Another murderous attack occurred in this city on the evening of the 30th ult., a retired colonel named Maximiano Gomes de Souza attacking and stabbing a man who had been residing in the same house with him. These frequent outbreaks of violent insanity are certainly very disquieting.

—An eminent French lawyer in Paris has undertaken to give free legal consultations to the poor of this city. This is a worthy example for the lawyers of other countries, where the poor are generally imposed upon and swindled simply because they can not afford to ask for legal advice.

—The commandant of the military school has informed the chief of police that the dining hall belonging to that school has been damaged by the explosion of a dynamite bomb thrown at it by two men residing at a tenement house in Praia da Saudade.

—A street-car conductor states that some days ago he bought a cloak from a soldier. On Tuesday he was arrested and carried to the 9th police station. There a man called on him and offered to obtain his release for 30,000. He paid 155 and was set at liberty.

—The chief of police has yielded to the protests of the military and sanitary authorities and will not have the body of the man who was wounded at Santa Cruz, taken from the common trench for an autopsy. There were 16 bodies buried in this trench, of whom 7 died from yellow fever.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 1st inst. says that it is possible that more students will be removed from the military school of this capital. The insubordination in that institution deserves serious consideration. Why not remove it to some place where the students will not be under partisan influences?

—One of our colleagues was good enough to give a notice a few days since of the bureau of American republics at Washington, with a note of the total annual expense of the same, but neglected to state that nearly all these republics had failed to contribute their quota toward the said expense. Thus far the expense has fallen almost wholly on the United States.

—For an aggravated case of *hazing*, which is classified by military authorities as an act of perversity and infamy, five cadets of the military school have been expelled from that establishment and transferred to the 24th battalion of infantry, 8th regiment of cavalry and 6th regiment of artillery, and eight others have been imprisoned at the fort of Santa Cruz.

—According to telegrams from Montevideo it appears that the discussion in regard to the proposed sanitary convention is still going on, and it is now decided to defer further discussion until the return of the Brazilian minister from Rio de Janeiro. As Minister Porciuncula is a member of the chamber of deputies, this means that further negotiation will be deferred until the beginning of the next hot season. Such negotiations are endless.

—One reader will remember that some time ago Ensign Hugo Araripe was wounded in a disturbance which he had provoked with Luiz Pinto Pereira de Andrade at the Stadt Munchen. Last Thursday, at 4:30 p. m., when Pereira de Andrade was conversing with Dr. Clinaco Barbosa in front of the Italian restaurant, he was suddenly seized by Araripe, accompanied by several of his friends. A police detective endeavored to arrest Araripe, but the latter declined to be taken into custody on the ground that he was an officer of the army.

—The first number of the new monarchist newspaper, *Liberdade*, appeared yesterday. In its editorial declaration of faith, it calls attention to the many abuses, evils and losses which the Brazilian people are now enduring because of the change of government made in 1889. This is, of course, an unwelcome argument, and will continue so as long as the country remains in the hands of men who administer its affairs for their own personal advantage. The *Liberdade* will serve a good purpose in calling attention to these evils, even if it never attains its main object.

—In making up one of the pages of the *Journal do Commercio* for last Tuesday's issue, the titles of two advertisements were exchanged, in consequence of which a German teacher was offered as a reward to the finder of a lost black-and-tan terrier and it was stated that 50,000 had arrived from Europe and would give lessons in French, English, German, Spanish, piano, drawing and all branches of superior instruction. With exchange at 9/16 we hardly think that 50,000 can accomplish so much. As to giving a German teacher for the recovery of a lost black-and-tan, that is a matter of taste.

—The minister of war has approved the arrest of certain military students for the brutal "hazing" of a recently matriculated student, and the penalties inflicted. By order of the commandant five students were reduced to the ranks and ordered to join battalions in service, and eight others less guilty were sent under arrest to the Santa Cruz fortress. They had tied up the unfortunate "pleb," had given him a brutal beating for resistance, and were conducting him at night, naked, shamefully paraded and with a rope around his neck, to the bench for a compulsory bath when discovered by the officer of the day.

—The municipal council is again tampering with the names of the streets, Rua do Rio Comprido, whose name has already been once changed to Malvino Reis, is now to be called Aristides Lobo. Praça D. Pedro I. is to be called Marçal Desobediência Fonseca; Rua D. Pedro, between Engenho de Dentro and Piedade, will now take the name of Vice-President Manuel Vitorino; and Dr. Domingos Figueira, who has never been able to induce the medical profession to believe in his alleged discovery of the yellow fever microbe, can console himself with the glow of giving his name to the street between Engenho de Dentro and Encarnação, which has hitherto been called by the name of Rua de St. Felix.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* relates that a few days since two young men appeared at the police station, where one of them preferred a complaint against a specified party, as follows:—On the preceding Saturday he was married to a widow lady. Among the presents received was the parcel which he had brought with him, which was presented as a memorial of his wedding day. On opening the parcel it was found to contain, neatly wrapped up in colored paper, two large bags and various boxes. The police officials indulged in audible smiles, and then recommended the offending young man to make out a formal complaint and submit his case to judicial action.

—Judge Aureliano de Castro, on Tuesday last, issued an injunction against the municipal government's taxing or seizing the fresh meat brought to this city by Ludovico Resmer & Co., from the Marbury slaughter, at Nieheroy, or interfering in any manner with the liberty of trade in such meat. In case of disobedience to this injunction the municipal government will pay a fine of 100,000, besides being subject to other penalties fixed by law. When the meat arrived from the Marbury slaughter on the following day the agents of the municipal government seemed disposed to raise a question in regard to a want of a license for the sale of the meat, but Custodio de Barros, who owns a butcher's shop on Rua do General Camará, stated that he was provided with the proper license and that he had purchased the whole cargo of meat. After this no opposition was made to the sale of the meat by the agents of the municipal government. The prefect of the federal district in an interview with a reporter of the *Journal do Commercio* stated that the question is now before the courts, to whose decision, as a law-abiding citizen, he will cheerfully submit.

—The marriage of Mr. David D. Key and Miss Jeanne Lecense Smyth, eldest daughter of Mr. J. A. Smyth, and old and well-known merchant of this city, was solemnized at the British Church on the 29th ult., the Rev. Henry Mosley officiating and Mr. H. Swille presiding at the altar. On the conclusion of the ceremony and after a delightful breakfast at the Hotel Metropole with some of their friends, the happy pair led on their honeymoon, our special reporter being unable to name the destination, though the steam launch appeared to head for Nieheroy. We are quite sure it was not the Ilha das Flores, though in a practical sense all newly-wedded couples should go to the real "Island of Flowers" in the realm of inner exultations and raptures. The numerous valuable presents and no less appreciated good wishes received by both bride and bridegroom showed how much they are both appreciated here and abroad, to which we desire to add the best wishes that printer's ink can express. And what the bridal party has gone, there remains to be said in word of appreciation for the beautiful and tastefully arranged flowers which ornamented the altar rails. Nothing more dainty and expressive could have been designed, but for a fuller and more heartfelt appreciation the lady who thoughtfully left the "tin tacks" spread about for the bridal party to kneel upon, must apply to the best man.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A Nova Revista for April (Vol. I, No. 4). The present issue of the *Revista* is dedicated wholly to literary subjects, among which we note "Per Tobias" by E. de F. Pereira, "A Mesa Comedida" by Evangelista de Silva, "O Hospede" a drama by F. Pinto de Almeida Junior, etc.

Relatório Annual do Hospital Samaritano, 1895. The annual report of the Hospital Samaritano, of São Paulo, for the past year, showing that 270 patients, of 18 nationalities, including 9 patients from 1894, were treated during the year. The returns show that 104 patients were discharged as cured, 25 as improved and 10 without result, 16 died and 15 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The hospital received 12,401,700 in donations, etc., during the year, 20,355 in annual contributions (including 12,000 from the state government), 228,000 from monthly dues, 15,042,500 from patients' fees, and a balance from diverse sources to complete a total of 59,792,820. The total expenses for the year, including 7,094,820 expended on building and constructions, amounted to 46,154,960.

COFFEE NOTES

—Two coffee plantations have recently been sold at Santo Antonio de Cachoeira, São Paulo, and the citizens of the place are agitating in favor of a tramway to connect that district with the Cantareira line.

—The state legislature of Espírito Santo has passed in final discussion the bill approving the agreement made at Petropolis by the representatives of the states of Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Espírito Santo and Bahia for taking measures for promoting an increase in the consumption of coffee.

—The *Panama Star and Herald* of March 25 says:—"The number of coffee plantations in the republic of Costa Rica is 8,595, and the number of trees planted on these plantations is no less than 26,282,874. The crop last year, according to official statistics, yielded 15,160,368 kilograms of coffee, representing a value of over nine millions of dollars. The population of the republic is scarcely over two hundred thousand inhabitants."

BUSINESS NOTES

—Last year 196 patents were issued in Brazil.

—The Argentine bank *Pagadora*, founded near Montevideo, has been sold at auction for 4,970\$.

—The new steamer *Prudente de Moraes* belonging to the Amazon Steam Navigation Co., arrived at Pará on the 30th ult.

—The official value of the exports from the state of Mato Grosso in 1895 was 551,605,000, against 328,315,000 in the preceding year.

—A dishonest cartman was arrested in Santos one day last week for abstracting merchandise from two cases entrusted to him for delivery.

—The March exports of rubber from Pará amounted to 2,210,644 kilograms, of which 840,597 kilograms were shipped direct from Manaus.

—The bureau of instruction of the state of São Paulo has accepted the proposal of Messrs. Mitell Deutsch & Co. for furnishing one hundred American clocks at a cost of 38\$000 each.

—The drawings of the "Protectress of Poverty" lottery have been suspended by the Minas Geraes authorities. Perhaps "Poverty" has discovered that someone else is getting the benefit.

—The importers of beers and mineral waters met on the 27th ult. to prepare a representation to the President against the vexatious manner in which the new taxes are imposed upon those articles.

—The president of the Lloyd Brasileiro attributes the failure of that company to pay the interest on its indebtedness to the fall in exchange and to the competition of foreign navigation companies.

—Messrs. Poacy & Co., cigar manufacturers at Rio Grande, have telegraphed to the minister of finance that they will close their establishment unless the collection of the new tax on cigars is suspended.

—The Amazon Cable Company is said to be suing the state government of Amazonas for 300,000\$000 on account of the interruption of the telegraph service caused by officials of that government at Incoatiara.

—Several firms of this city have brought a suit before the federal court for the annulment of the order of the director-general of the post office prohibiting the remittance of state lottery tickets by post from the office at Rio de Janeiro.

—It appears from a Buenos Aires telegram that Deputy José Carlos de Carvalho has been negotiating there for an Argentine and Brazilian exposition in that city, and has secured a certain amount of official encouragement.

—The failure of the Armação da Cooperativa Maranhense company, of Maranhão, has led to the sale of its buildings, which realized only 28,000\$. The creditors are receiving less than one half of their claims and the shareholders nothing.

—The steamer *Britannia* entered the Sane dock last Tuesday. It will there make the repairs necessary for enabling it to cross the ocean and will then proceed to Europe for the purpose of making all other repairs which it requires.

—From what we can learn by casual inquiry not less than twenty-five printing presses have lately been stopped in this city for want of work, and a large number of compositors and pressmen have been discharged. This illustrates how the present depression in business is affecting one single trade.

—The silk factory, whose cost figures on the balance sheet of the Companhia S. Lazaro at 521,100\$00, does not seem to have proved a success. In 1894 it was worked at a loss of 4,428,450, and last year it was not at work and the company lost 818,500 on the sale of raw materials which it was unable to use.

—The Viçosa tramway company of São Paulo should certainly be prosecuted for swindling. It authorizes its conductors to issue coupons, or votes, for change, and then for one trifling excuse or another refuses to redeem them. The Paulistas are a tame lot surely, if they continue to submit to such a swindle.

—The São Paulo *Município*, of the 2nd inst., calls the attention of the minister of finance to an alleged abuse on the part of the new docks company of Santos which is accused of imposing and selling on these docks, which is equivalent to about one sixth of one cent gold, shows how carefully and closely the estimate has been made. In consideration of prompt settlement, however, the company would probably be willing to waive that fraction.

—We learn from the report of the Companhia Lloyd Brasileiro that its receipts last year were insufficient to enable it to pay the interest on its indebtedness. On the 31st of December, 1894, the unpaid interest on the debentures issued by the company amounted to 3,333,197\$820, on the 30th of December, 1895, to 3,703,850\$000 and on the 31st of December, 1895, to 4,715,278\$791.

—Messrs. Wilson & Co., of this city, have announced the renewal of their partnership contract (registered) with the Junta Commercial on the 6th ult.) and also the increase of their capital. As before, the firm consists of Messrs. Thomas H. Okell, Edward Wilson and John L. Bisset as active partners, and Martinho de Freitas Mourão as a silent partner (commanditário).

—The São Paulo *Repórter* of the 29th ult. says that the police had succeeded in capturing an employé of an important commercial house of that city who had disappeared with 14,000\$ cash belonging to his employers. The police found 13,700\$ in his possession. The employers have received the money and have requested the authorities not to prosecute nor to mention names.

—The Companhia União Industrial S. Sebastião is engaged in five law-suits. One of these is that which has brought against the bankrupt estate of Comde de Leopoldina for 2,400,000\$ the estate of the Banco de Crédito Universal. Three of the suits are against the company, Messrs. Wille, Schullimsky & Co. are suing it for 505,000\$000, value of 1,000 debentures of 220 100\$. Messrs. J. H. Lawmies & Co. have two suits against the company, one for 1,666,000\$, not including interest, and the other for the balance of their commission as the company's agents.

—An executive decree of the 30th ult. (No. 2,259) promulgates the treaty of commerce and navigation celebrated between the representatives of Brazil and Peru October 10th, 1891, approved by the Brazilian congress August 20th, 1894, and completed by an exchange of ratifications in Lima on March 18th last. There has been deliberation enough about it to warrant the conclusion that very important interests are at stake.

—The British board of agriculture has prohibited the importation of all cattle and swine from the Brazil, a sequence to similar legislative measure initiated by the government of the United States. The effect is of greater importance than may be discerned on the surface. It means that any vessel calling at a Brazilian port will not be able to embark cattle for any port in the United Kingdom until after twenty-eight days after its arrival at a River Plate port; and, further, that any vessel bringing cattle from the River Plate will not be able to land them alive in the United Kingdom if it had called at a port in the Brazil. —*Buenos Aires Sport and Pastime.*

—The ways and means committee of the house of representatives at Washington have reported favorably on a bill to expedite the delivery of imported parcels and packages. The measure provides that any articles other than precious stones and jewelry, not exceeding \$500 in value, imported in packages not exceeding 100 pounds in weight, in vessels of the United States, may be appraised on the way under such regulations as the Secretary of the treasury may prescribe, and after such appraisal and assessment of duties by the collector may be delivered immediately, so essential to the comfort and health of the city, have been maintained. For this the people of Rio de Janeiro owe the company a debt of gratitude. Of course the company can not extend its service in the suburbs, for it can not raise money for a non-dividend paying business, but we are confident that the far-sighted citizens of Rio de Janeiro will make due allowances for this. And in the end we are sure they will not fail to recognize the important service which the company has rendered during a difficult period, as well as the prejudices it has incurred in maintaining that service.

—By the death of Mr. George Holt, on Friday, Liverpool has lost a benefactor, and the shipping company an enterprising and prominent member. Death was due to an attack of pneumonia brought on by a chill contracted about a month ago. All his life Mr. Holt was connected with shipping, and showed throughout his career a keen business instinct which led to the acquisition of a very important and extensive trade. He led a busy life, and was rewarded by considerable success. After serving an apprenticeship with Messrs. T. and J. Brocklebank, he joined Mr. W. J. Lamport in partnership, founding the well-known firm of Lamport & Holt. They successfully established a line of steamships between Liverpool and the Brazil, later extending the service to the River Plate. A time was also run between Antwerp and South American ports. Their business steadily increased, in spite of competition, and the firm enlarged the scope of their operations. The business is to-day an enormous one, and the fleet is amongst the most important in the country. Mr. Lamport died in 1874, and the whole responsibility then rested upon Mr. Holt, who was successfully carried on the undertaking, taking in as partners Mr. C. W. Jones and Mr. Walter Holland. After some years the deceased gentleman gradually ceased to take an active part in the management, and in 1894 he retired from the direction of the firm. —*Transport, April 10.*

—The April receipts of the *recebedoria* of this capital amounted to 722,459\$077, against 823,402\$046 in the same month of last year.

—The April receipts of the Minas Geraes *recebedoria* located in this city for the collection of coffee export duties, amounted to 317,958\$267.

—The treasury has remitted 200,000\$ in small notes to the Corulmá custom-house and treasury agency in Chayalá, Mato Grosso, this sum being divided equally between the two.

—The April receipts of the *meza de vendas* of the state of Rio de Janeiro, to which is paid the export tax on coffee, were 373,868\$938, against 1,294,274\$704 in the same month of 1895.

—The estimated revenue of the state of Maranhão, according to the governor's estimates now under consideration in the state assembly, is 1,735,264\$730, and the expenditure 1,656,292\$000.

—On the 24th ult. the municipal council of Mogyimirim, São Paulo, voted to petition the state government for the sum of 20,000\$ to meet expenses incurred in combating the epidemic of yellow fever in that town.

—The March receipts of the Pará custom-house were 1,636,705\$745, of which 1,359,452\$113 were from imports and 95,660\$621 from exports on the same, and 129,421\$944 from deposits. The total receipts of March 1895 were 1,286,063\$370.

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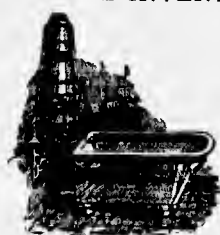
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Powerful steam pumps. Drag boats. Stone ballast supplied to ships. Slip way and work shops at Toque-Toque, (Armação, near Nictheroy).

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- May 4th.

Circulation	Public Funds			
105,055,800\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	927,000 = 930,000		
105,000,000	Bonds of 1853,	933,000 = 936,000		
124,542,000	Bonds 5% (gold), converted.....	1,215,000 = 1,216,000		
18,541,500	Gold Loan, 1858, 6%.....	.....	
16,850,500	Do do 1870, 4½%.....	.....	
94,761,500	Do do 1873, 4%.....	.....	
17,300,000	State of Espirito Santo, 6%.....	1,600,000 = 1,635,000		
7,379,000	„ of Minas Gerais, 6%.....	.....	
4,000,000	„ of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	.....	
21,900,000	Empreza Municipal.....	150,000 = 162,000		
Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	
30,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	8 Jan. — Jan. 96	2,620,000 =
30,000,000	Commercial.....	200	8 Jan. — Jan. 96	412,000 = 215,000
80,000,000	do and series.....	50	3 Jan. — Jan. 96	10,000 = 13,500
17,000,000	Construct.....	200	3 Jan. — Jan. 96	146,000 =
20,000,000	Credito Aovel.....	200	3 Jan. — Jan. 96	66,000 =
10,000,000	Lavoura e Com. e series.....	100	3 Jan. — Jan. 96	137,500 = 150,000
100,000,000	Nacional Brazil.....	200	3 Jan. — Jan. 96	63,000 = 63,000
100,000,000	Republica do Brazil.....	200	3 Jan. — Jan. 96	115,000 =
30,000,000	do and series.....	100	3 Jan. — Jan. 96	115,000 =
30,000,000	Fiscal e Hypotecario.....	200	3 Jan. — Jan. 96	115,000 =
30,000,000	do and series.....	100	3 Jan. — Jan. 96	115,000 =
Capital	Empresas	Par	Last div.	
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas.....	40\$	.....	800,000 = 810,000
16,000,000	Niteroi.....	100	.....	.....
60,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	.....	.....
20,000,000	do and series.....	75	.....	.....
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	.....	.....
70,000,000	União Socioeconomica.....	200	.....	800,000 = 810,000
70,000,000	do and series.....	60	.....	.....
Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	.. — April 96	116,000 = 122,000
12,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	.. — Jan. 96	145,000 = 148,000
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.	
13,000,000\$	Alliança.....	200\$	12 Jan. — Feb. 96	260,000 =
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	10 Jan. — Feb. 96	220,000 =
3,000,000	Caixa.....	200	10 Jan. — Feb. 96	180,000 = 200,000
500,000	Confaz Industrial.....	200	10 Jan. — Feb. 96	100,000 =
1,000,000	D. Isabel.....	200	10 Jan. — Feb. 96	215,000 =
1,000,000	Industrial Mineira.....	200	40 Jan. — Feb. 96	.....
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	8 Feb. — Mar. 96	730,000 =
4,000,000	Petrobrás.....	200	5 Jan. — Mar. 96	120,000 =
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	6 Jan. — Mar. 96	120,000 =
350,000	Santa Luzia.....	200	6 Jan. — Mar. 96

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From the old firm Heidsieck
ESTABLISHED IN 1793

*Carte Blanche,
Sec,
Brut Extra.*

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Departments, Banks, Companies,
Monasteries, etc., etc.,

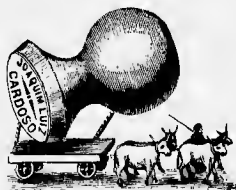
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Clocks for towers and public buildings also
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Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

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To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

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and most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and islands,
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entirely out of reach of fever or malaria. It is, therefore, a
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**Lambary and Cambuquira Mineral
Waters.**

These natural mineral waters are well known
in all parts of Brazil and have produced admirable
results in treatment of gastric, intestinal and
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They are also the best table waters.

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No traveller should forget to take with
him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture
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very handy in cases of sudden nausea or
any other disarrangement of the stomach
for intestines, so frequent during travels.
This marvellous remedy is accompanied
by a prospectus in three languages, viz:
Portuguese, English and French to facilitate
its use among natives and foreigners. For
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SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred
parts than any other type-bar machine,
thus reducing liability of getting out of
order. Any intelligent person can un-
derstand and operate it.

Durability.—All metal, except the key-
tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed
of the best material, by the most skilled
workmen.

Alignment.—The type-bars are guided,
thus ensuring exact and permanent align-
ment.

Speed.—The expertness of the operator is
absolutely the only limit to its speed.

Visible Writing.—Every letter is shown
as soon as struck, and the work remains
in sight. Corrections are thus easily
made, and context verified.

Manifolding.—The stroke is downward,
direct, and powerful, making it the most
perfect manifolder and mimeographer on
the market.

Repairs.—Owing to every part being in-
terchangeable, purchasers can almost in-
variably make what few repairs may be
needed themselves, thus saving cost of
repairer. The machine is therefore ex-
tremely economical.

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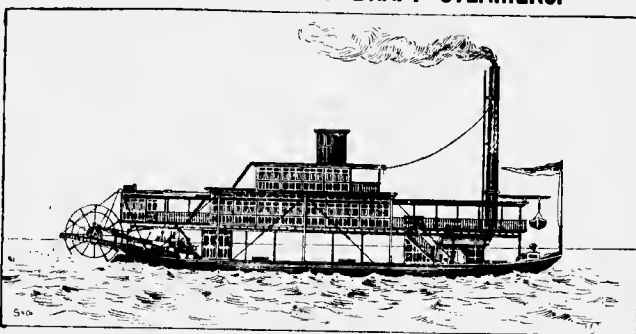
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